

ROOM IN INDUSTRY ONE RESULT OF EUROPEAN WARFARE

Brighter Future For Emerald Isle Seen By Editor of Dublin Newspaper—Development of Resources Hitherto Dormant Is a Long-Hoped-For Effect.

The great industrial boom that has come upon Ireland since the war started is told in an interesting manner by W. H. Brayden, editor of the Freeman's Journal of Dublin. Produce, for which the country is adapted, is bringing in great profits.

Mr. Brayden says: Of the minor circumstances of the great European war none has been so confused as the part played by Ireland. The British government has been interested in minimizing it, while the military authorities have been reluctant to give the exact measure of Irish co-operation. Yet it has been plain that the smaller European nations have counted more significantly in the great cataclysm than the "island behind an island" in the west.

It has been made clear that a British embarrassment in Ireland was one of the factors in the calculations of the German diplomats. The last Belgian Gray Book proved this definitely. Sir Edward Carson's bluff, although it left Ireland itself undisturbed, had imposed itself not merely upon British apprehensions, as was made so strangely evident by the King's invitation to the Birmingham Conference, but upon the Berlin Chancellery, which had been represented at the Belfast review.

Fortunately the Irish question had so far approached a settlement that it freed Mr. Redmond for that bold stroke of statesmanship which thrilled the British Empire and toppled over the German house of cards on the eve of the declaration of war. When the Irish leader declared that the Irish National Volunteers were prepared to stand by the Ulster Volunteers in defending the shores of Ireland from aggression, and that England might withdraw every trained soldier from the land, there was an end to any chance of an effective German intrigue with the elements of Irish discontent.

An even more courageous advance of Mr. Redmond's was his address to the Irish National Volunteers admonishing them that the defence of Ireland was being maintained on the fields of Flanders. It was more courageous because it reversed the whole tradition of Nationalist politics in the confessions of the British Empire.

Handicapped as his statesmanship has been by the British party spirit, Mr. Redmond's lead has, nevertheless, produced great results. His opinion was assisted in coming to its conclusion as to the soundness of his strategy by the manifest eagerness of the opponents of the Irish cause to belittle the results achieved. The strange spectacle has been witnessed in Ireland of a patriotic propaganda in favor of the maintenance of the British Empire and the defence of the cause of the British Empire made by the organs that had hitherto made their loyalty and imperialism their prime boasts.

The old hand in Irish national politics was indeed not surprised by the strange union of the Irish Nationalist extremists with the organs of Orangeism in belittling the fruits achieved by the constitutional leaders. Very much to the surprise of the Irish Nationalist began to point the moral. This policy so clearly disliked by the enemies of a friendly settlement with England upon the basis of a national right was plainly the policy that they should follow. Accordingly the figures of Irish recruiting began steadily to grow. Very soon an Irish division was marshalled and ready for the field, drawn from the southern provinces.

This was the Tenth Division, which went from the Curragh and the barracks of Dublin to the front in the slopes at Suva Bay, troops to whose hereditarian justice has yet to be done, and the causes of whose failure have yet to be fully understood. Enough is known, however, to justify the assertion that not even the "Anzacs" have done greater things than those accomplished by the Irish Nationalist and the Ulster Volunteers. The remarkable thing was noted in Ireland that this gallant division was ready for the field and had "done its bit" before the Ulster division had left its training camp.

Then, when at last the military authorities—who, naturally, are but poor politicians and may be excused for not realizing the magnitude of the contest in which they were engaged—came to the conclusion that which faced them—at length consented to take Mr. Redmond's advice and call for the formation of an Irish brigade, the ranks were soon swelled. Under the impulse of this recognition of Irish nationality recruiting flourished. In April and May the numbers reached from a thousand to two thousand a week.

Then came the triumph of the Northcliffe intrigue and the dissolution of the Liberal Ministry. The event brought the number of Irish recruits down with a rush, and the party politician had accomplished another stroke for the German.

It would not have been surprising if with so many soldiers and so many guns the Irish had been able to prove a failure. But the average Irishman is a sound politician, and has a sure instinct for the public and national interest. He has been profoundly stirred by the crucifixion of Belgium. The burning of Louvain, with its records and monuments of the Irish exiles of another day, reminded him piercingly of his debt to that hospitable shelter of his fathers.

But the ruling motive with him is his conviction that in taking his part in the war he is strengthening Ireland itself; he is sealing with a double and interchangeable seal his own charter of liberty; he is destroying that curse of Ireland, the play of the British party spirit in Irish national affairs; he is in fact securing "Ireland's place among the nations of the world," and he is in the last resort forging a spearhead for her volunteers that may convert a civil muster into a national military resource that will give Ireland its one weight in all unsettled controversies. Accordingly American statesmen will not have failed to notice that emigration from Ireland has fallen off since the outbreak of the war by 65 per cent on the lowest figures recorded and 75 per cent from the southern provinces.

The young Irishman whom the lower type of Unionist newspapers described as flying from the war has been staying at home to see it out and the young Irish woman with him.

The muster that used to gather at Castle Garden is in Flanders or Gallipoli. We now know the figures. With Lord Kitchener's approval they have at last been given to the public by the general officer commanding the forces in Ireland, General Friend.

There were some half million eligible men in Ireland, married and unmarried, of military age at the date of the last census in 1911. Scarcely 80,000 of these were called up at once, being in the reserves of the old regiments. Over 81,000 of the remainder have enlisted and been accepted at the recruiting centres. There have been as many rejections as acceptances for in the first rush, when millions were being enrolled and it was thought 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 would have been sufficient for the job, only the perfectly fit were accepted. In other words, over 100,000 of the men of military age in Ireland in August, 1914, have offered themselves for the defence of Europe. If we allow for emigration between April, 1914, during which period over 45,000 men of military age left our shores, this means that one out of every three Irishmen of military age has volunteered. There were in the old regiments at the outbreak of the war over 40,000 Irishmen. Out of Ireland alone, then, over 130,000 Irishmen have been in the firing line or are on their way thereto.

But that is not the whole story. One has only to read the casualty lists of the English regiments to see the thousands of Irishmen have enrolled in England as well. This has been an old practice with Irish regiments. Such regiments as the East Lancashire, the Liverpool regiments, the Glasgow regiments, the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Black Watch have always been favorites with adventurous Irish lads. There are, I am told, over 400 recruits from Dublin alone in the famous Black Watch.

How the Irish regiments have acquitted themselves cannot be learned from the despatches. Only when the historians of the regiments come to tell the tale shall we have the measure of their heroism. The widow of one of the officers of the Munster Fusiliers has raised a corner of the curtain. With the assistance of the remnant left in German prison camps after the retreat from Mons she has been able to tell the story of how the isolated regiment, cut off and surrounded, fought to its last cartridge at Etrepas; how the second battalion cut the German line at Festubert and could find none to help or follow; how at Rue du Bois the same fate befell them, and only two hundred answered the roll when they were compelled to abandon the conquered line because their flanks found no fellows.

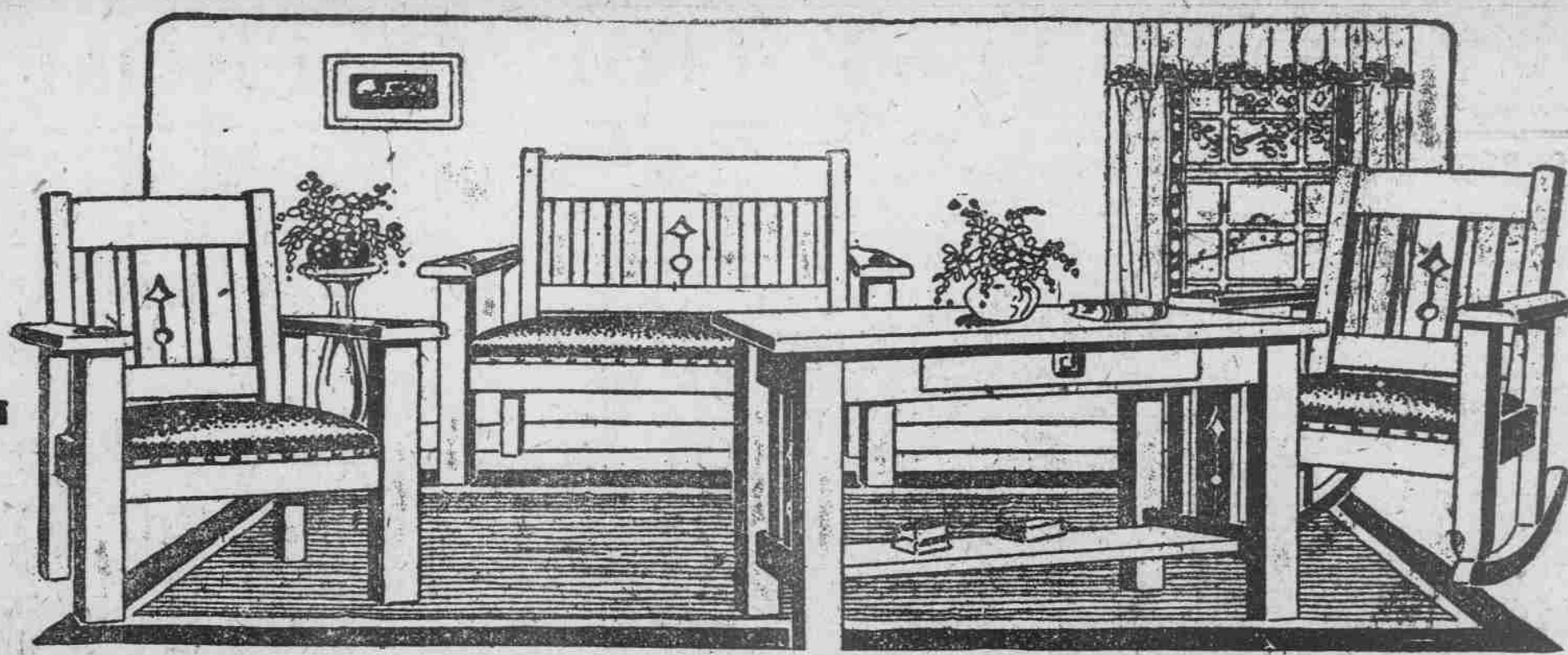
How the Dublin and Munster accomplished the impossible at Sedd-el-Bahr, how the Irish Eighteenth, the Royal Irish, came to the rescue at St. Julien; how the Irish Guards have received their baptism of fire; how "Dublin Hill" was stormed by the Dublin Football "pals" at Suva Bay; how the Irish Guards, the price of the Anafarta ridge, the story of these and a score of other battles will prove that the sons of the brothers of the men who fell on the heights of Fredericksburg are true still to stock and blood.

Nor is it only in the trenches and on the heights that Ireland's toll is being paid. The munitions work in Ireland is proving far more considerable than could have been imagined from those whose knowledge of industrial Ireland has faded to keep pace with the recent development of her manufacturing resources. Belfast's contribution to the navy might have been anticipated. But the growth of Larkhill into the largest manufacturing of explosives outside England, the sudden transformation of Dublin's engineering works into first class factories, not merely of shells but of naval and gunnery equipment, the rapid development of such skilled industries as the manufacture of periscopes, the big output of the Irish woolen mills, the unceasing work of the Dublin biscuit factories, the naval work at Harlowine, the making of uniforms at Limerick, the output of khaki at Athlone, have suddenly revealed Ireland as a country capable of a great and immediate advance in industrial life.

Indeed from that point of view the war is bound with all its sacrifices, to give a great impulse to the industrial life of Ireland. The new organization and capital investments stimulated by the war will survive. Besides that, as a great food producing country Ireland has reaped and is reaping large profits, which are remaining in the pockets of the producers, and thanks to the political labors of the past no longer confiscated by an idle parasite in the person of the landlord. Nor is that all. The Irish peasant proprietor has gained. Out of the depreciation of public securities has come the source of an immense possible profit to him and the nation at large.

The only great local debt of Ireland is her land purchase debt, amounting to about \$500,000,000 nominally, represented in the investors' hands by the amount of land stock. This has depreciated 45 per cent, so that the real land debt of Ireland has shrunk to \$275,000,000. As the peasant purchaser can redeem his debt by buying land stock in the open market and paying it to the face value of his debt he can use his war profits for the immediate redemption of his land if he is thrifty and a process which was measured to three generations can be completed in a fifth of that time.

So that if the war has brought its burdens and sacrifices it has brought some compensation in its wake, especially to the Irish peasant. A victory of the Allies would now spell greater things for Ireland. Notwithstanding the addition to her taxation, which incidentally has simplified the financial side of the home rule problem by wiping out the Irish debt, she is financially better equipped to enter world competition than ever before should the old markets be kept free and open. Politically she will be immeasurably stronger. There is no political combination in sight that can



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Tashua and Long Hill

Miss Eleanor A. Sherman of Long Hill, was a Thanksgiving guest at the home of her friends, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stratford.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Clark of Tashua spent Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman of Monroe.

Miss Florence B. Dickinson, Tashua school teacher, spent the week end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dickinson of Woodbridge.

Miss Theresa Lynch, Lower Long Hill school teacher, spent the week end at the home of her parents in Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fuller and children, Elbert and Ethel, were holiday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Nichols of Trumbull.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Seeley of Tashua, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Emma C. Sherman of Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Griffin and sons, Alfred and Howard, who have been living in Easton in part of the house occupied by William Ellis, are moving to the home of Aldo Guilmette of Pumpkin.

Master Kenneth W. Sherman of Monroe, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Sherman of Long Hill.

The Misses Anna and Phoebe Wildman spent the Thanksgiving vacation at the home of their parents in Danbury.

Miss Florence Rose of Danbury is visiting at the home of her friend, Mrs. Peter Lynch of Long Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Solon B. Waler, Mrs. Emma C. Sherman and Kenneth W. Sherman spent Thanksgiving Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Seeley of Tashua.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldo Guilmette and sons, Frank and Joseph, were Thanksgiving guests of their cousin in Bridgeport.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Wildman, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo R. Wildman and son, Lorenzo, Jr., spent Thanksgiving Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Dickinson of Woodbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cutter spent Thanksgiving with their family. Mrs. Cutter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Booth of Hattertown.

Miss Mabel A. Seeley of Derby spent Thanksgiving Day at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Seeley of Tashua.

Friends are sorry to lose them from this community.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Seeley and daughters, the Misses Evelyn and Dorothy Seeley of Tashua, and friend, Miss Helen Krohmer of Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Wildman and Bradford Wildman of Tashua, and Mrs. Wildman's sister, Miss Mabel Dickinson of Woodbridge, attended a party held in Bridgeport Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Edwards, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Teller of Long Hill are the happy parents of a son born recently.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kaechele, son Karl Kaechele, and daughter, Louise Kaechele, attended a fair held in Bridgeport Saturday evening by the Daughters of America.

Mrs. Florence Mallett of Tashua, who has been ill for a very long time, is improving and now able to be about.

Miss Lena Klein, a nurse of Bridgeport, is spending a vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Klein.

A very interesting song service was held at gymnasium hall, Long Hill, Sunday evening. About 100 were present. H. B. Converse of Bridgeport gave an address on the "Characteristics of Abraham Lincoln."

Mrs. Ella Case has recently entertained as her guest, Mrs. F. Lovejoy of Bridgeport.

Mrs. Charles Jennings visited Bridgeport hospital to see her daughter, Miss Edith Jennings, who has recently been operated on, and found her resting comfortably.

Miss Theresa Lynch, who teaches at the Lower Long Hill school, has tendered her resignation to the board of education.

Hery Blair of Bridgeport was a Thanksgiving guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Tucker.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Christie and son, Arthur, spent Thursday in Bridgeport; also Mr. and Mrs. Rollin E. Burton and daughter, Catherine; Charles N. Evitts and family spent the day with Mr. Evitts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Evitts of New Milford; Mr. and Mrs. Evitts and children remained for the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ward entertained a family party. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laufer, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest S. Ward, Miss Ella M. Ward, Stanley Elkins, Karl Laufer, Helen Laufer and Anna May Laufer.

Elbert S. Brismade is doing carpenter work at Warner Bros., Bridgeport.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. Shelton, Gould and Lewis Shelton, Lester Shelton and Catherine Shelton were guests Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. Miles L. Shelton of Oxford.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wells were the guests Thursday of Mrs. Wells' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hazard, of Monroe.

The college whist held Tuesday evening at the Town hall under the auspices of the Trumbull Improvement society, was a success and netted the society a substantial amount of money. Frederick Sherman of Monroe was in charge and conducted the affair in his usual capable manner. Columbia college held high score and those receiving prizes were: Mrs. Charles N. Evitts, Miss Lulu Bowker, Albert Linley and Gustave Machowski. The normal school received the consolation prizes.

J. Klock, Mrs. Klock and son, Julian Klock, and Miss M. Williams.

Miss Josephine Carey and Peter Nelson visited Thursday with friends out of town.

Frederick Evitts of Huntington, is doing carpenter work for his brother, Charles N. Evitts.

Miss Mildred E. Tucker attended the rehearsal of the Oratorio society Tuesday evening.

BATTLESHIPS LEAVE FOR FALL MANEUVER

New York, Nov. 29.—Officers and sailors of the battleships of the Atlantic fleet which have been anchored in the Hudson river for several days were today recalled from shore leave and preparations were made for sailing. Some of the battleships will proceed to the southern drill grounds off

the Virginia capes, while others will go to the navy yards for overhauling.

The football championship of the Atlantic fleet will be decided by a game between the eleven of the Wyoming and the New Hampshire on Wednesday.

H. L. Chapsey, an outfielder of the Macon, Ga., team, has been signed by the Boston Nationals.

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